





Library of the Theological Seminary.

PRINCETON, N. J.

Stuart Fund Feb. 28, 1879.

Division... I

Section ... 7

Number.....

Sh. 10.

SCC #10,961 v.14

The Chinese repository









THE

CHINESE REPOSITORY.

~~~~~  
VOL. XIV.  
~~~~~

FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1845.

CANTON, CHINA:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS.

.....
1845.

INDEX.

ABORIGINAL tribes,	105, 115	Chihki, officers in the province. . .	87
Agents, list of commercial.	9	Christianity, toleration of.	195
Aksü, victory gained in.	161, 164	Christianity in China.	51
Allegiance, renunciation of.	69	Christianity, universal toleration of	587
Allom, series of views by Thomas	118	Chusan, British forces in.	16
Almanac, Christian in Chinese. . .	136	Cochinchina, embassies from. . .	155
America, U. S. treaty with.	555	Coins, assay of sundry.	245
Angel, Chinese term for.	145	Collinson, captain Richard C. B.	258
Appendages, felicitous.	229	Colonial office in Peking.	82
Assault and battery in Canton. . .	150	College, Kwohtsz' kien, national.	84
Association of heaven and earth.	74	Commercial houses, list of.	9
Astronomer, a European at court	161	Consulate, H. B. M. at Canton, &c.	17
Astronomical Board,	84	Consuls, foreign.	18
		Constitution, the U. S. A. frigate	352
BALL, death of F. Joseph.	400	Corea, embassies from.	154
Bamboo, its great height.	301	Corner, reef off Fort.	277
Banditti about Canton.	157	Cushing, Webster's instructions to	419
Banners, officers of the eight. . . .	85	Cushing, his correspondence. . . .	352
Bangkok, climate of.	339	Criminal court, or 'Táí sz'	83
Baylis' Bay, notices of.	257		
Books in the M. E. S. Library. . . .	288	DANSBORGS Island, notice of. . . .	266
Bridgman, on Mr. Cushing's com.	413	Death warrant, the annual.	163
Bridgman, marr. of the Rev. Dr. . .	352	Deified men and heroes,	233
Budhism, memoir on.	423	Denham, journal kept by.	298
Burmah, embassies from.	155	Dialogues, by Rev. Dr. Medhurst	395
		Discourse by chancellor H'wang.	436
CALENDAR, English and Chinese	2	Disturbances in Chanchau fu. . .	244
Callery's Dictionaire Encyclope-		Divisible type, specimens of. . . .	125
dique.	137	Duke Ho, lord Amherst's friend	
Camels, transporting provisions	170		162, 165
Carriages, office of the imperial. . .	84	Dyer, specimen of his type.	128
Catalogue of books, in the M. E. S.	288		
Catholicism, toleration of.	540	EASY Lessons in Chinese.	339
Ceremonial court, or Kwangluh sz'	83	Eight Banners, officers of the. . . .	85
Chángling, skillful general.	166	Eighteen provinces, officers in. . .	87
Changling, commander-in-chief. . .	169	Embassies to Peking.	153
Charms, some account of.	229	Etiquette, breach of court.	162
Chekiáng, officers in the province	90	Everett, Alexander, H. commis. . .	352
Chekchu, notices of.	296		
Chimmo Bay, notice of.	271	FACTORIES in Canton, notice of. .	347
China, a series of views in.	118	Folkstone Rock, notices of.	260
China, the coast of.	258	Family-locks, the hundred.	230
Chunchew, coast line towards. . . .	272	Festivals, notices of.	448

- Naturalized, a Chinese 247
 Neck-ring lock, a charm 230
 Negotiations with Kiyang, &c. 355
 New Frontier, Sinkiang, govt. 95
 New year, business of gt. resumed 168
 New Testament, versions of. 54
 Ngánhwui, officers in the prov. 89
 Nipal, a revolution in. 104
 Nobility, orders of the names. 132
 Notices of China, by P. Serra. 519
- OBITUARY notices of Mrs. Shuck 19
 Ock-seu or Wúkin, notice of. 275
 Officers, list of in China. 234
 Ophthalmic Hospital, Canton 449
 Opium, annual growth of. 544
- PANGHU, or the Pescadore archipel 249
 Parker, on Mr. Cushing's commis. 413
 Parker, report of hospital. 449
 Passage Island, passage off. 272
 Perit, Mr. James Dunlap. 242
 Peach charm, notice of. 231
 Peh-yun Tsung, the sect of 71
 Pei-king, or sacred books. 232
 Pescadore archi. notice of the. 249
 Petitions not to go to the city gates 157
 Petition, the right of encroached. 158
 Ping-hai, the anchorage of. 275
 Plenipotentiary, H. B. M., 17
 Portuguese government in Macao 18
 President Tyler's letter to the emp. 542
 Prisoners, liberation of. 247
 Protestant missionaries. 200
 Protestant missions, notice of. 148
 Provincial government. 86
- REBELLION of Mohammedans. 160
 Red Bay, notice of. 268
 Red Book, names from. 234
 Rees' Rock, notice of. 266
 Registers of the imperial family. 130
 Regulations of customs in Macao 151
 Religious processions, notice of. 543
 Reminiscences of China, &c., 157
 Representation, court of. 83
 Residents, list of foreign. 3
 Residents, foreign, in Canton. 348
 Robbery, by feigned officers. 159
 Russians, notices of their trade. 280
- SACRIFICIAL court, or Táichang sz' 83
 Sacrificial court, or Hunglo sz'. 81
 Sailing Directions for the Panghú 249
 Sailing directions for the coast. 258
 Salisbury, memoir written by. 423
- Shántung, the government of. 93
 Shánsi, the government of. 94
 Shensi, the government of. 95
 Siam, meteorological notices of. 337
 Siam, embassies from. 155
 Silks, the export of. 401
 Silver mines near Peking. 169
 Singán fú, the monument at. 201
 Slave, *nítsú*, the term disliked. 158
 Spells, forms of characters. 232
 Spirit of God, best term for the. 101
 Spirit, Chinese term for. 145
 Stud, office of the Imperial. 83
 Sword of Chángpoo and Gai. 231
 Sword, notice of the death of. 377
 Swords made of coin. 229
 Súchau, an excursion to. 584
 Sue Aman, death of noticed. 487
 Superintendent of British trade. 17
 Synagogue of Jews. 313
 Sz'chuen and its government. 98
 Scriptures, translation of the Holy 101
- TABLETS, the precious, registers 131
 Talismans, a kind of. 229
 Tang Tingching, notice of. 243
 Taukwáng's personal appearance 167
 Teachers of false doctrines. 69
 Tea from the Bohea hills. 304
 Tea sect, remarks upon the. 75
 Teas, the transportation of. 200
 Teas, the export of. 401
 Theatre, destruction of a, by fire. 335
 Tien Chú Káu, notice of the. 56
 Tientsin, trade with Canton. 162
 Toleration of Christianity. 195
 Toleration of Romanism. 532
 Tongsan harbor, notice of. 264
 Topography of Kwángsi. 171
 Treaty of Nanking, translation of 26
 Treaty with the U. S. America. 30
 Treaty with the French. 41
 Treaty with the U. S. A. ratified 247
 Treaties, remarks on the. 55
 Triad Society, notice of the. 244
 Triad Society, ordinance against 56
 Tribute brought from Great
 Britain. 156
 Tsungjin fú, or clansmen court. 130
 Tucker, introductory address by. 445
 Tungting hú, notices of the. 167
 Tutenag in Yunnan. 166
 Type, characters by divisible. 124
 Type, specimen of Mr. Dyer's. 128
- VICTORIA, H. B. M.'s birth day. 248

WANGHIA, the treaty of.	555	YANG Yuchun, skillful general. . .	166
War with China, a second.	545	Yarkand and its dependencies. . .	96
Webster, the hon. Daniel's letter. .	423	Yellow river burst its banks. . .	167
Wheel-cart, notices of one.	300	Yuh-tieh, Registers or Genealo-	
Williams' Easy Lessons.	339	gies.	131
Women, their kind conduct.	301	Yunnán, officers in the province. .	100
Wright, descriptive notices by			
Rev. G. N.	118		

CONTENTS.

No. 1.

Art. I. Comparative English and Chinese Calendar for 1845; list of foreign residents in China; commercial houses; colonial government of Hongkong; H. B. M.'s military forces and consular establishments in China; other foreign consuls; Portuguese government in Macao.	1
Art. II. Obituary Notices of Mrs. Henrietta Shuck, of the American Baptist Mission in China. Communicated for the Repository.	19
Art. III. Treaty of peace, signed at Nanking between England and China, translated from the Chinese.	26
Art. IV. A list of the thirty-four articles, deliberated and determined upon, for the trade of the merchants of the United States of America, at the five ports in China. Translated from the Chinese.	30
Art. V. French trading regulations; or a commercial treaty, in thirty-five articles, between France and China.	41
Art. VI. Christianity in China; its claims to be received by the inhabitants of the empire, with reasons for its propagation on the part of Christendom.	51
Art. VII. Comparative View of Six different Versions in Chinese of John's gospel, Chapter I. verse 1st.	54
Art. VIII. Journal of Occurrences: treaties with Great Britain, France, and the United States; affairs at Peking, Shanghai, Ningpo, Kulang su, Canton, Macao, and Hongkong; Protestant missions in China.	55

No. 2.

Art. I. An Ordinance for the suppression of the Triad and other societies in the island of Hongkong and its dependencies.	58
Art. II. Some account of a secret association in China, entitled the Triad Society. By the late Dr. Milne, principal of the Anglo-Chinese College. Communicated [to the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland].	59
Art. III. Evils of forming illegal associations; prohibition of magicians, leaders of sects, and teachers of false doctrines; renunciation of allegiance; the tea sect.	69
Art. IV. List of officers belonging to the Chinese government, extracted from the Red Book for the Chinese Repository, by a correspondent.	101
Art. V. Remarks on the translation of the words God and Spirit, and on the transferring of Scripture proper names into Chinese, in a letter to the editor of the Chinese Repository.	101
Art. VI. Journal of Occurrences: secret associations; revolution in Nipai; council at Peking; governmental embarrassments; the five ports; Macao; Hongkong; new publications; Protestant missionaries.	105

No. 3.

Art. I. Notices of the Miao Tsz', or Aboriginal Tribes, inhabiting various highlands in the southern and western provinces of China Proper.	104
Art. II. Essay on the justice of the dealings with the Miao Tsz' or Aborigines who dwell on the borders of the provinces.	115
Art. III. China, in a series of views displaying the scenery, architecture, social habits, &c. of this ancient and exclusive empire.	118
Art. IV. Characters formed by the divisible type belonging to the Chinese mission of the Board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.	124
Art. V. Tsung jin Fu, or Board charged with the control and government of the Imperial Family.	130

Art. VI. Literary notices : The China Mail, Nos. 1-5 ; Christian Almanac in Chinese, for 1845 ; and Callery's Dictionnaire Encyclopedique, Tome Premier.	135
Art. VII. Queries and remarks on the translation into Chinese, of the words God, Spirit, and Angel.	145
Art. VIII. Journal of Occurrences : Christianity in China ; protestant Missionaries ; new teacher for the Mor. Ed. Soc. ; assault and battery in Canton ; Evacuation of Kulang su ; new port regulations at Macao.	148
No. 4.	
Art. I. Embassies to the court of Peking, indicating the way they come, the period of time, and the number of persons composing them.	153
Art. II. Chinese Reminiscences, compiled from notes made by the late Dr. Morrison, in the years 1826-27.	156
Art. III. Topography of Kwangsi ; situation and extent of the province ; its area and population ; its subdivisions, rivers, mountains, productions, &c.	171
Art. IV. Report of the Foundling Hospital at Shanghai, translated from the original for the Chinese Repository.	177
Art. V. Toleration of Christianity, intimated by the emperor Taukwang, Dec. 28th, 1844, in a reply given to a memorial from the imperial commissioner Kiying.	195
Art. VI. Journal of Occurrences : Peking Gazettes ; the emperor engaged in religious worship ; the northern ports ; Ningpo ; conveyance of teas ; Hongkong ; proceedings of the Medical Missionary Society ; Protestant missions.	199
No. 5.	
Art. I. The Syrian Monument, commemorating the progress of Christianity in China, erected in the year of the Christian era at Singan fu.	201
Art. II. Some Account of Charms, and Felicitous Appendages worn about the person, or hung up in houses, &c., used by the Chinese.	229
Art. III. List of officers belonging to the Chinese government, corrected from the Spring Edition of the Red Book.	234
Art. IV. Lines on seeing a painting of the cemetery on French Islands, where Mr. James Dunlap Perit was buried, written by L. H. Sigourney.	243
Art. V. Journal of Occurrences : Chinese officers ; Lin Tsehsu ; Tang Tingching ; Kiying ; Hwang Ngantung ; Triad Society in Chachau fu ; opium fleet : the China Medico-Chirurgical Society ; an assay of sundry foreign coins ; commerce of Fuchau ; treaty with the U. S. A. ratified ; a Chinese naturalized in Boston ; liberation of prisoners in Hongkong ; Queen's birth day ; progress of public works ; the American steamer Midas ; Protestant missions.	243
No. 6.	
Art. I. Sailing Directions for the Panghu, or Pescadore Archipelago, with notices of the islands. By captain Richard Collinson, c. B.	249
Art. II. Sailing Directions for the coast of China ; from the Cape of Good Hope to Amoy.	258
Art. III. Notices of the trade carried on by the Russians at Kiachta, upon the Frontiers of China.	280
Art. IV. Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Morrison Education Society.	288
Art. V. Notices of Hongkong ; situation, shape and extent of the island ; its surface, productions, geological features ; principal divisions, Victoria, Chekchu, Shek-pai Wan, &c. ; its original landlords ; cession to the British crown ; erected into a colony ; its government, population, and prospects.	291
Art. VI. Journal kept by Mr. Gully and capt. Denham, during a captivity in China in the year 1842. Edited by a barrister. London, 1844.	298
Art. VII. Journal of Occurrences ; dreadful loss of life by the burning of a theatre in Canton ; commerce of Fuchau fu ; return of major-general D'Aguiar from the north ; surveys on the coasts of China and Formosa ; Chinese pirates ; relations of the Chinese with foreigners.	304
No. 7.	
Art. I. The Jews in China : their synagogue, their Scriptures, their history, &c.,	305
Art. II. An account of the great destruction of life by fire, at a theatrical exhibition held near the Hall of Literary Examinations in the city of Canton, 25th May, 1845. Written by Liang Shih Pwan.	335
Art. III. Meteorological notices of the thermometer, &c., made in Bangkok, Siam, during five successive years, ending 1844. By J. Caswell.	337
Art. IV. Easy Lessons in Chinese : or Progressive exercises to facilitate the study of that language, especially adapted to the Canton Dialect.	339
Art V. List of foreign residents in Canton, July	347
Art. VI. Journal of Occurrences : office of the Chinese Repository removed to Canton ; payment of two millions of dollars to the British government by the Chinese ; public executions in Canton and Hongkong ; U. S. A. frigate Constitution ; new legation from U. S. A. to China ; changes in the government at Hongkong ; new American consul ; importation of ice ; French missions in Cochinchina ; Protestant missions in China	351

No. 8.	
Art. I. Message from the president of the United States to the senate, transmitting the treaty concluded between Mr. Cushing and Kiyng in behalf of their respective governments.	353
Art. II. A Funeral Sermon, preached at Macao, on the death of Mrs. Mary Sword.	388
Art. III. The Jews in China: their synagogue, their Scriptures, their history, &c.	388
Art. IV. Chinese Dialogues, questions, and familiar sentences, literally rendered into English with a view to promote commercial intercourse, and to assist beginners in the language. By W. H. Medhurst, sen. Shanghai, printed at the Mission press, 1844.	395
Art. V. Journal of Occurrences: memorial from the inhabitants of Hongkong to lord Stanley, with a letter to governor Davis; steamer Lady Mary Wood, &c.	397
No. 9.	
Art. I. Particulars of the export of teas, raw silk, &c., &c., to Great Britain and the United States of America, in each vessel from 30th June 1844 to the 1st July 1845, with summaries of the preceding year 1843-1844.	401
Art. II. Message from the president of the United States to the senate, &c.	410
Art. III. Memoir on the History of Buddhism, read before the American Oriental Society, at their Annual Meeting, in Boston, May 28th, 1844.	423
Art. IV. A discourse warning and advising the simple people to appreciate life.	436
Art. V. An introductory address delivered by Alfred Tucker, esq., surgeon of the Minden's hospital, at the first meeting of the China Medical and Chirurgical Society, on the advantages to be gained by a medical association, &c.	445
Art. VI. Journal of Occurrences: Chinese festivals; new hoppo; French ambassador; governor Davis made baronet; local news; and the Peking Gazettes.	448
No. 10.	
Art. I. Thirteenth report of the Ophthalmic hospital at Canton, including the period from the 1st January, 1844, to the 1st July, 1845.	449
Art. II. The seventh Annual Report of the Morrison Education Society, &c.	465
Art. III. A Specimen of Christian Hymns in Chinese, with a translation of the same. Air "Coronation." "Ortonville." By the Rev. J. L. Shuck.	485
Art. IV. Message from the president of the United States to the senate, transmitting the treaty concluded between Mr. Cushing and Kiyng. Death of Sue Aman, a Chinese shot by an American in Canton.	487
Art. V. Journal of Occurrences: Fires in Canton; drunken sailors in the streets; missionary intelligence; shipping at Shanghai; tyfoons and storms in the Chinese sea; troubles at Fuchau; encouraging prospects; naturalization proposed in Hongkong and its dependencies; liberty of foreigners in Canton—copy of a draft of a proclamation.	494
No. 11.	
Art. I. Remarks on Specimens of literary composition written by pupils in the school of the Morrison Education Society, &c.	497
Art. II. Notices of China, by padre Serra, communicated by J. F. Davis, esq.,	519
Art. III. Message from the president of the United States to the senate, &c.	525
Art. IV. Toleration of Roman Catholicism, by a special letter from their excellencies, Kiyng governor general of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and Wang Ngantung governor of Kwangtung.	539
Art. V. Letter to the Emperor of China from the president of the United States of America, written at Washington 12th July 1843.	542
Art. VI. Journal of Occurrences: religious processions; stipulations of the treaties with China proclaimed; Lin's cyclopedia of geography; military fetes at Peking; commissioner Everett returned to the U. S. A.; Kiyng's visit to Hongkong; missionary intelligence; increase of Indian opium.	543
No. 12.	
Art. I. Second war with China: causes that may lead to such an event; with remarks on the ways and means requisite to avoid hostile collision.	545
Art. II. Treaty between the United States of America and the Chinese Ta Tsing Empire, concluded and signed at Wanghia, July third in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, by their excellencies Caleb Cushing and Kiyng, in Chinese and English.	555
Art. III. An excursion to the city of Suchau, made in the autumn of 1845 by Isidore Hedde commercial delegate, attached to the French Legation.	584
Art. IV. A communication from the imperial commissioner Kiyng, addressed to Mr. Forbes, the U. S. A. consul, giving full toleration to the religion of the Lord of heaven, or Christianity as known to the Chinese government.	587
Art. V. Journal of occurrences: U. S. A. Squadron, commodore Biddle; exchange of treaties; stipulations of the Nanking treaty not complete; reference to Peking; French mission; Commissioner Lin: Castle Huntley; a junk run down; Morsburgh light-house; health of Hongkong; close of the year.	590

CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XIV.—DECEMBER 1845.—No. 12.

ART. I. *Second war with China: causes that may lead to such an event; with remarks on the ways and means requisite to avoid hostile collision.*

WAR with China was long predicted. To those most intimately acquainted with the structure and disposition of the imperial government, hostile collision long seemed inevitable. Few, however, were willing to hold the opinion, that it was necessary, or that it could be justified. It was an event which all, both Chinese and foreigners, equally dreaded and deprecated. War however came — it came indeed without the usual formality of declaration, but not unattended with its accustomed horrors. Solemn lessons were given, were written in blood, and they will be by some long remembered. Yet still it remains to be seen,—or at least, it requires more penetration than we possess—to determine, whether or not the evils which led to it have been so far removed or modified as to preclude the expectation of its recurrence at no very distant period: On the 31st of this month the last money payment is to be made, and Chusan forthwith evacuated. Will both these stipulations be kept? We think they will. The Chinese are known to be anxious to complete the payment of the twenty-one millions; and the only reason, we know of, for retaining Chusan is the exclusion of foreigners from the city of Canton. In closing the gates of this city as they do the Chinese are acting contrary to the spirit of all their late treaties. This conduct is unreasonable, foolish, childish, reprehensible, a sufficient cause for remonstrance, but not, we think, for retaining Chusan.

Regarding the continued occupation of that island much has been said, and a good deal written of late. We quote from the papers of the day enough to show the bearing of public, popular opinion. And our first quotation shall be from the *Friend of India*, for September 18th, 1845. The editor says:

“Perhaps some of our readers may remember that several weeks ago we pointed out the conveniences which Chusan presented, from the salubrity of its climate, its safe and capacious harbor and above all its geographical position, in the immediate neighborhood of the most wealthy and populous provinces of the Chinese empire, for the establishment of a British colony. We ventured to predict that under our auspices, it would soon become one of the largest commercial marts in the world, while at the same time it would enable us to hold the empire of China in check, and materially subserve the interests of peace. Soon after, we found it mentioned in the *Hongkong Gazette* that Mr. Montgomery Martin, the treasurer of the colony, was about to proceed to England by way of Bombay, and we suggested that his voyage might have reference to the Chusan question. We now find that the same opinion has been entertained by the *Courier*, since the arrival of Mr. Martin at Bombay. Our contemporary states that “the object of his journey is to induce H. M. government to give up Hongkong again to the Chinese, and to take in lieu the island of Chusan, which it is now found is much better adapted for the purposes of trade, more healthy, and unquestionably more productive. While Hongkong is a barren rock, Chusan is quite the reverse, and would produce rice enough to support a very large population.” He also confirms our assertions regarding the views of the French. “We have heard it hinted that on our evacuating Chusan, the French are ready and determined to take possession of the island, *vi et armis*, if there should be occasion for the display of force. Any such measure, however, we think would be sure to create a dispute between the British and French governments, and we are inclined to think the latter would not risk that measure: they might nevertheless possess themselves of this fine island by purchase or negotiation, and thus quietly take that prominent position in China for which we have fought, and which we must be prepared to maintain if any good is to come of the War in China.”

“Thus, it appears, that the question of acquiring Chusan, by negotiation or purchase, and, if necessary, to exchange for it the island of Hongkong is to be brought immediately under the consideration of the ministry. It is possible, that after the sums which have been ex-

pended at Hongkong, they may be unwilling to relinquish it; but, even as a matter of economy, it would in the long run be found judicious to sacrifice the money which has been sunk upon it, if there be no other means of obtaining possession of the other island which is in every respect so much more eligible. It would even be cheap to indemnify the merchants for the sums which they have laid out in warehouses, in order to secure the removal of our commercial establishments to a spot where they will enjoy such pre-eminent advantages. But if we could obtain the island of Chusan without the cession of Hongkong, it would be more advisable to keep both, and to make the former our head-quarters. We hope the arguments which Mr. Montgomery Martin may urge in favor of the measure will find favor with Lord Stanley, and that Sir John Davis will be instructed to use every effort in his power to obtain it."

Our second quotation, from "the *Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette* for October 18th, 1845, is as follows:

"There are many rumors as to the object of Kíying's intended visit to Hongkong. We cannot flatter ourselves that it is a mere visit of ceremony to Sir John Davis, or that it is from a desire to witness the improvement of Hongkong since he last saw it as the guest of his friend Sir Henry Pottinger. The most probable conjecture is that Kíying comes to negotiate, there being many important matters yet to settle between Great Britain and China.

"It is evident that on the part of the Chinese the treaties formed with Sir Henry Pottinger have not been kept, nor do we believe there is any intention to abide by them except on compulsion. The British government (and in fact all foreign powers trading to China) have three specific grievances to complain of, each of which will justify strong measures, and we have reason to believe that, acting under positive instructions from home, Sir John Davis has addressed himself to the government of China in terms which demand immediate attention, and hence most probably the visit of Kíying, who comes to treat with the "barbarians" in their own colony.

"The first ground of complaint is restrictions put upon foreigners at Canton, which are quite as great as they were before the war. The Chinese, under the plea that they cannot restrain their people from insulting foreigners, keep them confined in small badly aired factories, injurious to health, and entailing upon them a great degree of personal discomfort. This is a mere continuance of the policy of the government, which from the first intercourse with western nations, has endeavored to degrade the strangers in the eyes of their own

people. It is a breach of the treaty which merits every attention. We do not place the slightest belief in the assertion that the government of China cannot protect strangers from the aggressions of its subjects. A government strong enough to hold together a dominion so extensive as China, with a population of three hundred millions, cannot with truth assert their inability to protect inoffensive foreigners resident at five of their ports. The extract from Mr. Alcock's dispatch shows that, when the Chinese authorities have a will, they have their people under complete control and foreigners need dread no public outrage being committed upon them. The remonstrance to the authorities of Fuchau fú drew forth three proclamations which were extensively circulated in the city and suburbs, and foreigners ceased to be insulted—similar documents would have a similar effect in Canton.

“The second ground of complaint is the obstacles thrown in the way of trade at Fuchau fú. From this port much was expected, and the extension of its commerce is so intimately connected with the prosperity of Hongkong that it becomes a matter of much local importance. Situated in one of the first tea growing districts in China, with a large population either within the walls of the provincial city, or resident in that rich district which is intersected by the numerous tributaries of the Min, Fuchau fú offers natural advantages for foreign commerce only exceeded by those of Canton and Shánghái. It has been the policy of the Chinese to throw obstacles in the way of trade, and until very recently the port may have been closed for any advantages commerce derived from it. A late remonstrance has had some influence upon the authorities and suddenly vessels that for weeks could not sell a piece of goods were enabled to dispose of a quantity, which shews that if unrestrained the populace of Fuchau fú will bargain with foreigners. In addition to the desire to restrict foreign intercourse to as few ports as possible, and at these ports to circumscribe the locomotive propensities of strangers, there are two causes which lead to the desire of checking a direct trade with Fuchau fú. First, were tea brought forward and sold at the new port the government would lose the duties on inland transit; and second, the tea merchants in Canton will use all their influence to turn commerce from the new channel. These are not slight difficulties, but they may be overcome. As refers to Hongkong it is evident that trade with Fuchau fú will be direct with this colony. The river Min has not sufficient water for ships sufficiently large for a foreign voyage—at least near the city—and trade will probably be in

coasting vessels which receive their cargoes from the stores here and return with produce for transshipment.

“The third ground of complaint is the unfair interpretation which has been put on those clauses of the supplementary treaty which refer to the suppression of piracy. Sir Henry Pottinger, believing that the Chinese would act in perfect good faith, and anxious to suppress the numerous piracies committed by native vessels, agreed to two clauses of the supplementary treaty, by which no native vessel was to be admitted to this harbor without a special clearance from one of the five ports with permission to come to Hongkong; he further agreed that all vessels should be boarded by a British official, and vessels not having the pass, should be handed over to the Kanlung authorities, where their fate would be certain. This part of the treaty was widely promulgated, and in consequence few native vessels enter without the chop, as the custom-house officers of the five ports take care that they do not get one. *We believe that in no one instance has a pass been granted to trading vessels wishing to visit Hongkong*—they pass through our harbor on their passage to and from Canton or Macao, keeping well on the other shore, but they dare not anchor. The colonial government, aware of the bad faith of the Chinese on this point, have lately permitted vessels to come without the pass, and some weeks ago about a dozen junks from Canton to Formosa and other places made this an intermediate port to receive cargoes purchased in Canton. This circumstance gave cause to some incorrect statements as to our local trade which we regret to see transferred to a paper of such a standing as the *Friend of India*. The truth is sufficiently well known here—the vessels had not port clearances for Hongkong, nor as we before stated, do we believe that a single instance is on record of a Chinese trading vessel’s having arrived with such a document.

“These are the grievances to be redressed, and against them the Chinese can solely charge us with a breach of faith in not keeping a man of war at each of the ports as agreed to; but by this we are the sufferers. In every other particular our consuls have invariably shown a desire to protect Chinese interests, even at times to the injury of their countrymen. In demanding redress, we presume that Sir John Davis has been instructed to declare that failing a compliance, Chusan will be declared forfeit, and permanently retained as a British possession. Considering the value put on the Island, we apprehend that such a threat will not be unavailing, We would insist upon foreigners having access to the city of Canton, and also to the country

in the vicinity, holding the government responsible for the actions of their servants, and Chusan the forfeiture if they insulted or mal-treated any foreigners. The same with reference to Fuchau fú, also the removal of all restriction upon commerce, and a perfect freedom to be given the merchants to trade with strangers. As regards Hong-kong the restrictive clauses of the supplementary treaty require to be cancelled, and an edict issued *in good faith*, declaring that native boats from all parts of China have permission to visit the Colony.

“In these demands there is nothing unreasonable, and fortunately we can force a compliance with them. It may be necessary to retain Chusan for six or twelve months, or until it is made evident that China is keeping the treaty in perfect faith. We are by no means blind to the importance of Chusan, and its value to a great naval and commercial country; but we trust such considerations will never induce Great Britain to retain it in violation of the treaty. It is true that the Chinese have violated that treaty, but this is not an excuse for a permanent possession, though it affords good ground for holding it as a temporary pledge. We do not think that China would cede the island for a pecuniary consideration; but she may possibly be induced to open it to foreign trade, and this the more especially that it draws foreigners from Ningpo. This may also be a matter for arrangement between the two envoys.”

Our next and final quotation we make from the “China Mail” for the 27th of November, and we leave our readers to form their own opinions respecting the views and sentiments set forth in each of the three respective extracts. The editor of the China Mail thus proceeds:

“An article lately appeared in the Friend of India, which, though occupying five columns of that paper, affords no very satisfactory answer to the question with which it starts “What is to be done about Chusan?” We can hardly believe that it is from the pen of the editor himself, and are inclined to suspect, from its loose assumptions and the inconclusive reasoning by which they are attempted to be supported, with the high coloring which pervades the whole article, that it has been suggested, if not written by a gentleman better known as an author than an authority. At all events it is remarkable that this and other articles echoing his sentiments on the subject of Chusan, should have found their way into the newspapers of India just about the time he was himself there on his way home from China. We are told by a Bombay paper, quoted in a subsequent number of the Friend of India, that the ‘object of Mr. Mont. Martin’s journey

is to induce Her Majesty's government to give up Hongkong again to the Chinese, and to take in lieu the Island of Chusan, which it is now found is much better adapted for the purposes of trade, more healthy, and unquestionably more productive. While this is a barren rock, Chusan is quite the reverse, and would produce rice enough to support a large population.' This is about the coolest mode of expressing a cool proposal that we remember to have met with, and one is puzzled whether most to admire the effrontery of the person who first suggested it, or the ignorance of those who coincide with him. But though the ex-treasurer's opinions as to the superiority of the one island to the other are pretty notorious, we cannot believe that as a practised writer and man of the world, he would put them in this shape. Besides he must know the Chinese too well to suppose they would be deluded into the arrangement, and he is too honorable-minded a man to encourage the idea that we ought to compel them to make such a bargain, even were it for the mutual benefit of both parties, which we utterly deny. The large sums which have been expended on Hongkong, have not greatly increased its value for Chinese successors; and in a commercial point of view it is at best doubtful, as we shall immediately shew, that Chusan presents any special advantages for us; while as a military station it could only be maintained at an expense which parliament would not be inclined to pay.

“ But were the place El Dorado in resources, as well as Montpelier in salubrity, there are higher considerations, which ought to actuate us in our amicable relations with a great but jealous people in the beginning of their intercourse with the civilised world; and we sincerely trust that whatever might be the advantages of possessing Chusan, or however plausible may be the arguments upon which a claim to its retention could be asserted, they will not be deemed sufficient to compensate the certain and deserved imputation of bad faith. It may be no easy matter to restore a good understanding should it once be broken up; while it will be time enough to consider in what way we can fairly amend our position with the Chinese, when they again afford us just cause of quarrel. And in the meanwhile we have no earthly fear of the bugbear held out in the Indian papers, that the tri-colored flag or the star-spangled banner will float upon the walls of T'inghái as soon as the ensign of England is removed.

“ But the fact is, the Chinese have exhibited no desire to infringe the stipulations of the treaties they have made with England, and so far as they are concerned, it would be difficult to point to any compact between European nations that has been observed in the

same integrity. The slight impediments we have occasionally met with at the northern ports are not so great as might reasonably have been anticipated upon foreigners coming into personal contact with an exclusive people, who have been taught to regard other nations with greater contempt than the Romans did those whom they also styled barbarians. The blame, too, such as it is, must lie with the rabble, because the Chinese authorities on all occasions when well grounded complaints have been brought under their notice, have adopted prompt measures to remedy them. For proof of this we would refer especially to the documents which have from time to time appeared in our columns relative to Amoy and Fúchau sú; and if at the more important mart of Shánghái our commerce has been unnecessarily shackled, this, if we are rightly informed, is attributable to the pragmatistical restrictions of our own authorities, and not to any measures originating with the Chinese, who seem really desirous of cultivating a good understanding with foreigners. As for Canton, we have recently endeavored to shew that if the facilities we enjoy there are not so great as our position at the close of the war entitled us to claim, they are all that were stipulated for by treaty; and if greater are necessary for our trade, the blame for not securing them rests with ourselves.

“From all the information we have been able to obtain, we are convinced that the commercial facilities of Chusan have of late been as greatly overrated as its character for salubrity was at one time decried. Immediately after the war, and previous to the opening of the northern ports, a considerable business was done at Chusan; but subsequently the trade dwindled away by degrees, until now Opium is almost the only article that finds a market. But indeed there cannot be said to be any market for consumption at Chusan,—the local wants are of the most trifling kind, and the bulk of the goods hitherto sold there have been conveyed clandestinely in native craft to other places on the coast and upon the rivers. Certain it is that at Ningpo, where the only attempt to establish a commercial house has been unsuccessful, goods bought at Chusan have been again offered by the native dealers. The opportunities for smuggling have hitherto given Chusan, as a station for foreign trade, any importance, however small, it can boast of; but were our continued access to it guaranteed, and the same mode of levying duties as at the other open ports established, there would be no inducement to purchasers to go there for goods, which they could buy on the same terms at Ningpo or Shánghái. Chusan with all its admitted fertility, salubrious climate, and external

beauty, produces nothing suited to European markets. Alum and camphor are its chief exports, and these are not indigenous, for the latter is brought from Japan and Formosa, and may more readily be procured—that of Japan at Shánghái, and that of Formosa at Chinchew and other places on the coast. The alum is brought principally from the provinces of Fukien and Chekiáng, and is obtainable at Chusan on better terms than at the open ports, only because, being a smuggled article there, it is subjected to neither export nor import duty. It is as a smuggling station, in short, that Chusan would be likely ever to become of importance, whether it were formally ceded to us, or we were allowed to trade at it by sufferance; and it is not improbable that its advantages in this point of view being known, the opium clippers, aided by the Chinese dealers, and winked at by the Chinese authorities, will still contrive to carry on considerable traffic.

“In one respect the trade of Chusan has decreased since we took possession of it. Previous to the war it was the granary of the north, and our troops on entering the city found a large quantity of grain stored at Ting hái; but this branch of commerce has since been comparatively insignificant. Should the former order of things be restored, however, it may be presumed that it will revive; and were we suffered openly to visit the port, it is probable the grain junks would take off a quantity of our manufactures, in preference to going elsewhere to procure them. Already there are symptoms of improvement, for we learn that during the last six months, possibly as much from the immediate prospect of our evacuation, as from a growing confidence in our rule, the number of grain junks at Ting hái exceeds that of any similar period since the island came into our temporary possession.

“But is the trade of a fleet of grain junks—or the dreams of enthusiasts—or unworthy schemes of territorial aggrandizement, to weigh with us in a matter affecting the national honor, which is our best guaranty for the continued enjoyment of the privileges we now enjoy? It is the reputation as encroachers we have earned in India which has been one main cause of these being so long denied, and so reluctantly conceded. If Britain see them gradually and peaceably extended, she will scrupulously keep faith with Chinese; and therefore we believe the only answer that can fairly be given to the question “What is to be done with Chusan?” is “Give it up!” for though now represented as a paradise by those who would seek excuses for its inglorious retention, the fruits we should there gather would probably turn out nothing but apples of Sodom, fair outside, but rotten within.”

We now proceed to specify some of the causes that may lead to a second war with China. The stipulations — for an indemnity of twenty-one millions of dollars to be paid to the British government, and for the evacuation of Chusan, both provided for in the treaty of Nanking, will doubtless be kept. Possibly it may be otherwise. And should the last instalment be withheld, or the island of Chusan retained, long beyond the specified time, the 31st of this month, either of these may lead to hostilities. We wait with some anxiety, therefore, to see how these matters — the closing scenes of the first war with China — will be wound up. We see no reason for entertaining the opinion that Great Britain will seek opportunity to retain Chusan; nor do we believe the Chinese government will, on their own part, purposely allow any ground on which to raise a claim for its retention.

Possibly, also, the opium question may be again agitated. In England it most surely will be, in its *moral*, if not in its political bearings. In China, after Lin's signal discomfiture, few will be found to raise their voices, where they are sure public opinion will be so strong against them. The "oozing out of fine silver," a most grievous matter to the imperial government, may yet revive Hiu Náitsz' scheme for legalization, and the drug, as of old, become a legitimate source of revenue.

Rising of the populace, much dreaded by the Chinese government, is not to be unheeded by foreigners. Their demolition of a part of the foreign factories, and their armed hosts on the heights in the rear of the city, in 1842, are specimens of what may again occur. This government is strong, and yet weak, — strong when backed by popular sentiment, but almost powerless when it has to act against the *vox populi*. Large masses of the people thrown into commotion, and once turned unrestrained upon foreigners, the destruction of life and property would be dreadful. And indemnity being refused, on the part of the Chinese people, the treaties of perpetual peace would scarcely be sufficient to preclude the presence of armed expeditions to secure redress from the constituted authorities.

Ignorance on the part of Chinese statesmen — their want of correct information regarding the policy of all foreign countries — is more to be dreaded than popular tumults. In the cabinet and councils at Peking, it has been said, his imperial majesty, "Reason Glory," has not a single man that is willing to cast in his lot with Kíying. A strong, an irresistible tide of circumstances has demanded innovations; Kíying has dared to propose them; and the good old

emperor has added his sanction. Thus a great experiment is being made; and all the empire, nay all the world, is watching its progress and awaiting its issue.

Touching the ways and means requisite to avoid hostile collision between this government and those of other countries, we have space now only to specify two things—the peaceful subordination of the people, and the enlightenment of his majesty's ministers. On these points a volume would scarcely be sufficient to exhibit the subject in all the bearings and force which its high importance demands.

ART. II. *Treaty between the United States of America and the Chinese Tá Tsing Empire, concluded and signed at Wánghíá, July third in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, by their excellencies Caleb Cushing and Kíying, in Chinese and English.*

WE have much pleasure in now laying before our readers the treaty, of Wánghíá, in both the Chinese and English languages, as approved by the emperor on the one part, and by the president and the senate of the United States on the other. As a preface to it, we subjoin Mr. Cushing's own remarks, made when transmitting it to Washington. His note is addressed to the hon. John Nelson, &c., secretary of State, and is dated Macao, July 5th, 1844.

"SIR: I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the treaty of Wánghíá, as signed on the 3d instant.

"On examining this document, you will find, in the first place, that, in the description of the contracting parties, the language of the stipulations, and the mode of execution, the style of perfect equality between the United States and China has been sedulously observed; and I may add, that this has been carefully attended to in the Chinese as well as in the English duplicate of the treaty. You will perceive, in the second place, that this treaty contains many provisions which are not embraced either in the English treaty of Nanking, or in the treaty supplementary thereto, which comprehends the tariff and the commercial regulations.

"First. The tariff is amended, by the reduction of the duties on some articles of American production, and by fixing, with greater precision, what goods are contraband, or subjects of monopoly. There is nothing in the English treaties to limit the power of the emperor in the exclusion of articles of import or export. Thus he might render all commercial privileges nugatory, by prohibiting the exportation of tea and silk, and the importation of cotton or cotton fabrics; or he might obstruct the commerce in these or any other articles, by making them the subjects of close monopoly, as is now the case with salt. This is guarded against in the treaty of Wánghíá, by making the objects of contraband and monopoly a matter of stipulation between the governments. And no modifications of the tariff are to be made without the consent of the United States.

"*Second.* By the English treaties, the consul is security for the payment of duties, and is bound to prosecute for all infractions of the revenue laws of China. This is to transfer to the British government the office and responsibility of paying duties, which involves much of regulation and of form in the prosecution of trade, which experience has already shown to be inconvenient to the subjects as well as the government of Great Britain. All this is avoided in the treaty of Wánghia, by making the duties payable in cash, which is perfectly acceptable to the merchant, and in accordance with the course of business in China.

"*Third.* New provision is made in the amplest manner for the trade, from port to port, in China. A ship which, having touched at Canton, has there paid tonnage duties, and discharged a part of her cargo, may proceed with the residue to any other port in China, without being subject to the payment of tonnage duty a second time; and goods which have been landed, and paid duty at one of the ports of China, may, at any time, be re-exported to any other port of China, without being subject to any further duty. This latter provision is equivalent to a warehousing system for all the coast of China.

"*Fourth.* Due provision is made for the recognition and personal dignity and security of consuls or any other officers whom the government of the United States may see fit to appoint for the superintendence of our trade in China.

"*Fifth.* In regard to the payment of duties, various provisions are inserted, for the convenience of our commerce, with respect to the mode of payment, and, among others, that merchandise may be landed from time to time, as may be convenient, duty being paid on the articles only when they are landed, and that vessels may, within a limited time, depart, if they please, without breaking bulk.

"*Sixth.* Citizens of the United States are to have all accommodation at each of the five ports, not only as heretofore in the construction of dwelling houses and magazines, but also of churches, cemeteries, and hospitals.

"*Seventh.* Provision is made for the employment, by Americans, of persons to teach the languages of the empire; and the purchase of books is legalized; it having been the custom heretofore for the Chinese government to persecute and oppress such of its subjects as either gave instruction or sold books to foreigners in China: which circumstance has been a great obstacle to the study of the languages of China, and the acquisition of the means of satisfactory intercourse with its government.

"*Eighth.* All Americans in China are to be deemed subject only to the jurisdiction of their own government, both in criminal matters and in questions of civil right. I shall have occasion hereafter to enter into these subjects somewhat in detail, and to suggest to the President the expediency of recommending to congress the enactment of laws in this relation, applicable not only to Americans in China, but in Turkey and elsewhere in Asia, where Americans (in common with Europeans) are in like manner exempt from the jurisdiction of the local government.

"*Ninth.* Citizens of the United States in China, and every thing appertaining to them, are placed under the special protection of the Chinese government, which engages to defend them from all insult or injury. If the Chinese authorities neglect their duty in this respect, they of course become responsible for all consequences, on complaint being made to the government of the United States. In part execution of this, and other corresponding provisions of the treaty, particular arrangements are in train, for the further security of citizens of the United States residing in Canton, of which a report will be made to you in due time.

"*Tenth.* The vessels of the United States are to come and go freely between the ports of China, and those of any other country with which China may happen to be at war, in full security, not only for the ship, but for all description of merchandise:—the neutrality of our flag, and every thing it covers, being especially guaranteed.

"*Eleventh.* Provision is made for the protection and relief of vessels stranded on the coast of China or driven by any sort of *vis major* into what

ever port of China; and also for the restitution of property taken by pirates in the seas of China.

"*Twelfth.* Equality in correspondence between civil or military and naval officers of the United States and those of China is stipulated, as also the observance of all courtesy and respect in the correspondence between individual citizens of the United States and officers of the Chinese government.

"*Thirteenth.* No presents are to be demanded of either government by the other. The usage among Asiatic States of giving and receiving presents has been the source of great inconvenience to the United States in those cases even where it has been a mere matter of courtesy. But as the receipt of presents by the Chinese government has always hitherto been assumed by the latter as an act of tribute on the part of the government making such presents, it seemed to be still more desirable to abolish the practice at once by a provision of the treaty.

"*Fourteenth.* Ships of war of the United States and their commanders are at all times to be courteously received in the ports of China. It seemed to me that such a provision would secure to our ships of war all such access to the ports of China as may be needful, either for their own relief or for the protection of the merchant ships and citizens of the United States; while it would be inconvenient to go so far as the English have done, and engage to keep a ship of war at all times in each of the five ports of China.

"*Fifteenth.* Heretofore, no government (except Russia) has held direct communication with the court of China. At the present time, even the British government does not held correspondence with the court of Peking. I insisted upon and obtained a provision for communication between the two governments. The article of the treaty does not specify to *whom* communications from the United States shall be addressed, it being left to the direction of the American government to elect whom it will address, not excepting the emperor. Upon this point I shall make to you a separate communication, with reference as well to its importance as for the purpose of indicating the parties at court whom it will be most convenient for the secretary of state to address, when occasion shall arise.

"*Sixteenth.* In regard to opium, which is not directly mentioned in the English treaties, it is provided by the treaty of Wánghíá, that citizens of the United States engaged in this or any other contraband trade shall receive no protection from the American government, nor shall the flag of the United States be abusively employed by other nations, as a cover for the violation of the laws of China. Upon this point, also, I shall have occasion to address to you a separate dispatch.

"I have thus, in a brief manner, "says the hon. Mr. Cushing," indicated some of the peculiar provisions of this treaty. Many of them are new and important. Some of the English newspapers have commented rather boastfully upon the fact that the English arms had opened the ports of China to other nations, and at the same time have, with flippant ignorance, ridiculed the idea of a mission from the United States, to do that which (it was said) had been already wholly done by England. I ascribe all possible honor to the ability displayed by Sir Henry Pottinger in China, and to the success which attended his negotiations; and I recognise the debt of gratitude which the United States and all other nations owe to England, for what she has accomplished in China. From all this much benefit has accrued to the United States. But, in return, the treaty of Wánghíá, in the new provisions it makes, confers a great benefit on the commerce of the British empire; for the supplementary English treaty stipulates that any new privileges conceded by China to other nations shall be enjoyed also by England, and there is a similar provision in the treaty of Wánghíá, and thus, whatever progress either government makes in opening this vast empire to the influence of foreign commerce, is for the common good of each other and of all Christendom. The details of the tariff are not yet completed, and some incidental questions remain to be arranged. I shall dispose of these matters as soon as possible, in order to transmit the treaty, and all the correspondence, and various other particulars of the negotiation, in season, if possible, to be laid before the Senate at the opening of the next session of congress."

欽差 全權 大臣 駐 中華 願 聖 各 將 所	大 伯 理 璽 天 德 特 派	大 合 眾 國	事 務 宗 室 耆	理 五 口 通 商 善 後 事 宜 辦 理 外 國	欽 差 大 臣 太 子 少 保 兩 廣 總 督 部 堂 總	大 皇 帝 特 派	大 清	程 以 為 兩 國 日 後 遵 守 成 規 是 以	睦 之 條 約 及 太 平 和 好 貿 易 之 章	大 合 眾 國 欲 堅 定 兩 國 誠 實 永 遠 友	大 清 國 亞 美 理 駕 洲	茲 中 華
--	--------------------------------------	------------------	-----------------------	---	---	-----------------------	--------	---	---	--	--------------------------------------	-------------

The United States of America and the Tá Tsing empire, desiring to establish firm, lasting and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a Treaty or general convention of peace, amity and commerce, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries: for which most desirable object, the president of the United States has conferred full powers on their commissioner Caleb Cushing, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to China, and the august sovereign of the Tá Tsing Empire, on his minister and commissioner extraordinary Kiying, of the Imperial House, a vice-guardian of the heir apparent, governor-general of the Two Kwáng, and superintendent general of the trade and foreign intercourse at the five ports. And the said commissioners, after having exchanged their said full powers, and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following articles:

上諭及欽奉全權之
 敕諭公同較閱照驗俱屬善當因將議

明各條款臚列於左

大清與
 大合眾國及兩國民人無論在何地

一 保方衆與
 合眾國來中國貿易之民人所
 納出口入口貨物之稅餉俱照
 現定例冊不得多於各國一切
 規費全行革除如有海關胥役
 需索中國照例更變須與合眾國
 後欲將稅例更變須與合眾國

後欲將稅例更變須與合眾國

ART. I. There shall be a perfect, permanent and universal peace, and a sincere and cordial amity between the United States of America on the one part, and the Ta Tsing Empire, on the other part, and between their people respectively without exception of persons or places.

ART. II. Citizens of the United States resorting to China, for the purposes of commerce will pay the duties of import and export prescribed in the Tariff which is fixed by and made a part of this Treaty. They shall in no case be subject to other or higher duties than are or shall be required of the people of any other nation whatever. Fees and charges of every sort are wholly abolished, and officers of the revenue who may be guilty of exaction shall be punished according to the laws of China. If the Chinese government desire to modify in any respect the said Tariff, such modifications shall be made only in consultation with consuls or other functionaries thereto duly authorized in behalf of the United States, and with consent thereof. And if additional

易	合	例	違	得	一	俱	口	海	家	一	沾	於	領
應	衆	將	犯	與	船	聽	之	共	眷	嗣	用	各	事
須	國	此	此	沿	駛	其	船	五	赴	後	昭	國	等
各	民	條	條	海	入	便	隻	港	廣	合	平	合	官
設	人	禁	禁	奸	別	但	裝	口	州	衆	允	衆	議
領	既	令	令	民	港	五	載	居	福	國	如	國	允
事	准	者	者	私	擅	港	貨	住	州	民	另	民	如
等	赴	應	應	相	自	口	物	貿	厦	人	有	人	另
官	五	按	按	交	遊	外	互	易	門	俱	利	應	有
管	港	現	現	易	奕	不	相	其	寧	准	益	一	利
理	口	定	定	如	又	得	往	五	波	其	及	體	益
本	貿	條	條	有	不	有	來	港	上	挈	均	均	及

advantages or privileges of whatever description be conceded hereafter by China to any other nation, the United States and the citizens thereof shall be entitled thereupon to a complete, equal and impartial participation in the same.

ART. III. The citizens of the United States are permitted to frequent the five ports of Kwángchau, Amoy, Fuchau, Ningpo and Shánghái, and to reside with their families, and trade there, and to proceed at pleasure, with their vessels and merchandise to or from any foreign port, and from either of the said five ports to any other of them. But said vessels shall not unlawfully enter the other ports of China, nor carry on a clandestine and fraudulent trade along the coasts thereof. And any vessel, belonging to a citizen of the United States, which violates this provision shall with her cargo be subject to confiscation to the Chinese government.

ART. IV. For the superintendence and regulation of the concerns of citizens of the United States doing business at the said five ports, the government of the United States may appoint consuls, or other officers at the same,

一
 國民人事宜中國地方官應加
 款接遇有交涉事件或公文往
 來或會晤面商務須兩得其平
 如地方官有欺藐該領事各官
 等情准該領事等將委曲申訴
 中國大憲秉公查辦但該領事
 等官亦不得率任意性致與中
 國官民動多牴牾
 合眾國民人在五港口貿易除
 中國例禁不准攜帶進口出口
 之貨物外其餘各項貨物均准
 其由本國或別國販運進口售
 賣並准其將中國貨物販運出
 口赴本國或別國售賣均照現

who shall be duly recognized as such by the officers of the Chinese government, and shall hold official intercourse and correspondence with the latter, either personal or in writing, as occasion may require on terms of equality and reciprocal respect. If disrespectfully treated or aggrieved in any way by the local authorities, the said officers on the one hand shall have the right to make representation of the same to the superior officers of the Chinese government, who will see that full inquiry and strict justice be had in the premises, and on the other hand, the said consuls will carefully avoid all acts of unnecessary offense to or collision with the officers and people of China.

ART. V. At each of the said five ports, citizens of the United States, lawfully engaged in commerce shall be permitted to import from their own or any other ports into China, and sell there, and purchase therein and export to their own or any other ports all manner of merchandise, of which the importation or exportation is not prohibited by this Treaty, paying the duties there-

一

定條例納餉不得另有別項規
 費凡合眾國船隻赴五港口貿易
 者均由領事等官查驗船牌報
 明海關按所載噸數輪納船鈔
 計所載貨物在一百五十噸以
 上者每噸納鈔銀五錢不及一
 百五十噸者每噸納鈔銀一錢
 所有以前丈量及各項規費全
 行裁革或有船隻進口已在本
 港海關納完鈔銀因貨未全銷
 復載往別口轉售者領事等官
 報明海關於該船出口時將鈔
 已納完之處在紅牌內註明並

on, which are prescribed by the Tariff hereinbefore established, and no other charges whatsoever.

ART. VI. Whenever any merchant vessel belonging to the United States shall enter either of the said five ports for trade, her papers shall be lodged with the consul, or person charged with affairs, who will report the same to the commissioner of customs, and tonnage duty shall be paid on said vessel at the rate of five mace per ton, if she be over one hundred and fifty tons burden, and one mace per ton, if she be of the burden of one hundred and fifty tons, or under, according to the amount of her tonnage as specified in the register; said payment to be in full of the former charges of measurement and other fees, which are wholly abolished. And if any vessel, which having anchored at one of the said ports, and there paid tonnage duty, shall have occasion to go to any other of the said ports to complete the disposal of her cargo, the consul or person charged with affairs, will report the same to the commissioner of customs, who, on the departure of the said vessel, shall note

一	明	准	凡	鈔	若	百	外	物	李	國	凡	免	別	行
	帶	其	合	之	雇	五	若	者	書	三	合	重	口	文
	進	自	衆	例	用	十	載	其	信	板	衆	徵	時	別
	俟	雇	國		內	噸	有	船	及	等	國		止	口
	稅	引	民		地	之	貨	隻	例	船	民		納	海
	鈔	水	人		艇	數	物	均	不	附	在		貨	關
	全	赴	貿		隻	每	即	不	納	搭	各		稅	查
	完	關	易		在	噸	應	須	稅	客	港		不	照
	仍	隘	船		按	納	按	輪	之	商	口		輸	俟
	令	處	隻		噸	銀	不	納	零	運	以		船	該
	引	所	進		納	一	及	船	星	帶	本		鈔	船
	水	報	口		錢	一	一	鈔	食	行			以	進

in the port clearance that the tonnage duties have been paid, and report the same to the other custom-houses: in which case, on entering another port, the said vessel shall only pay duty there on her cargo, but shall not be subject to the payment of tonnage duty a second time.

ART. VII. No tonnage duty shall be required on boats belonging to citizens of the United States, employed in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, and articles of provision or others not subject to duty, to or from any of the five ports. All cargo boats, however, conveying merchandise subject to duty, shall pay the regular tonnage duty of one mace per ton, provided they belong to citizens of the United States, but not if hired by them from subjects of China.

ART. VIII. Citizens of the United States for their vessels bound in, shall be allowed to engage pilots who will report said vessels at the passes, and take them into port; and when the lawful duties have all been paid, they

隨時帶出其雇覓跟隨買辦及
 延請通事書手雇內地艇隻
 搬運貨物附載客商或添雇工
 匠廝役水手人等均屬事所必
 需例所不禁應各聽其便所有
 工價若干由該商民等自行定
 議或請各領事官酌辦中國地
 方官勿庸經理酌辦中國地
 合眾國貿易船隻到口一經引
 水帶進卽由海關酌派妥役隨
 船管押該役或搭坐商船或自
 雇艇隻隨同行走均聽其便其
 所需食用由海關按日給銀不
 得需索商船絲毫規費違者計

may engage pilots to leave port. It shall be lawful for them to hire at pleasure servants, compradores, linguists and writers, and passage or cargo boats, and to employ laborers, seamen and persons for whatever necessary service, for a reasonable compensation to be agreed on by the parties, or settled by application to the consular officer of their own government without interference on the part of the local officers of the Chinese government.

ART. IX. Whenever merchant vessels belonging to the United States shall have entered port, the superintendent of customs will, if he see fit, appoint custom-house officers to guard said vessels, who may live on board the ship or their own boats at their convenience; but provisions for the subsistence of said officers shall be made by the superintendent of customs, and they shall not be entitled to any allowance from the vessel or owner thereof and they shall be subject to suitable punishment for any exaction practised by them in violation of this regulation.

一

別納貨入將起起照名等船主合
 口稅物官擅貨貨會及官牌或衆
 售餉者或有行者倘海所存貯貨代國
 賣未起其商卸卽卽有未方載噸該等辦商
 倘起之所船逆之洋罰未領准數領事件人進
 有貨所起進貨一銀五牌領取色卽將遞本日限二
 進均一分止起一概歸中圓大先擅行照牌細開
 口並准其載貨輸分國並行照牌細開
 未開往輸分國並行照牌細開
 船往輸分國並行照牌細開
 明人
 罪
 船
 進
 口
 或
 船
 主
 或
 貨

ART. X. Whenever a merchant vessel belonging to the United States shall cast anchor in either of the said ports, the supercargo, master or consignee will, within forty-eight hours, deposit the ship papers in the hands of the consul, or person charged with affairs of the United States, who will cause to be communicated to the superintendent of customs a true report of the name and tonnage of such vessel, the names of her men, and of the cargo on board, which being done, the superintendent will give a permit for the discharge of her cargo. And the master, supercargo, or consignee, if he proceed to discharge the cargo without such permit, shall incur a fine of five hundred dollars, and the goods so discharged without permit shall be subject to forfeiture to the Chinese government. But if the master of any vessel in port desire to discharge a part only of the cargo, it shall be lawful for him to do so, paying duty on such part only, and to proceed with the remainder to any other ports. Or if the master so desire, he may within

一

卽欲他往者限二日之內卽行
 出口不得停留亦不征收餉
 船鈔均俟到別口發售再行
 例輸納倘進口貨船已逾二日
 之限卽須輸納船鈔仍由海關
 填發紅牌知照別口以免重徵
 合眾國商船販貨進口出口均
 將起貨下貨日期呈報領事等
 官由領事等官轉報海關屆期
 派委官役等同該船主貨主或
 代辦商人等秉公將值物驗明
 以便按例徵稅若內有估價定
 稅之貨或因議價高下不等除
 皮多寡不齊致有辨論不能了

forty-eight hours after the arrival of the vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk; in which case he will not be subject to pay tonnage or other duties or charges, until, on his arrival at another port, he shall proceed to discharge cargo, when he will pay the duties on vessel and cargo according to law. And the tonnage duties shall be held due after the expiration of said forty-eight hours.

ART. XI. The superintendent of customs in order to the collection of the proper duties, will, on application made to him through the consul appoint suitable officers, who shall proceed, in the presence of the captain, supercargo or consignee, to make a just and fair examination of all goods in the act of being discharged for importation, or laden for exportation, on board any merchant vessel of the United States. And if dispute occur in regard to the value of goods subject to ad valorem duty, or in regard to the amount

海	於	貨	貨	一	免	部	卽	以	國	一	若	事	結
關	下	物	時	合	參	頒	照	備	海	合	稟	官	者
發	貨	於	應	眾	差	之	粵	丈	關	眾	報	俾	限
給	起	起	卽	國	滋	式	海	量	發	國	稽	得	該
紅	貨	貨	將	商	弊	蓋	關	長	給	各	遲	通	商
單	時	時	船	船		戳		短	丈	口	卽	知	於
由	完	完	進	進		鐫		權	尺	領	不	海	卽
領	稅	稅	口	口		字		衡	秤	事	為	關	日
事	統	出	後	後		五		輕	碼	官	准	會	內
官	俟	口	於	於		口		重	各	處	理	商	稟
明	稅	貨	領	領		一		之	一	應		酌	報
	全	物	牌	牌		律		用	副	由		奪	領
	完		起	起		以				中			

of tare, and the same cannot be satisfactorily arranged by the parties, the question may within twenty-four hours, and not afterwards, be referred to the said consul to adjust with the superintendent of customs.

ART. XII. Sets of standard balances and also weights and measures duly prepared, stamped and sealed according to the standard of the custom-house of Canton, shall be delivered by the superintendent of customs to the consuls of each of the five ports, to secure uniformity and prevent confusion in the measure and weight of merchandise.

ART. XIII. The tonnage duty on vessels belonging to citizens of the United States shall be paid on their being admitted to entry. Duties of import shall be paid on the discharge of the goods, and duties of export on the lading of the same. When all such duties shall have been paid, and not before, the superintendent of customs shall give a port clearance, and the consul shall

一	再	得	發	還	船	牌	准	該	商	出	口	回
各	國	其	完	納	稅	銀	由	中	國	官	設	銀
通	商	代	納	或	以	紋	銀	納	餉	或	以	洋
商	貨	折	交	均	照	現	定	章	程	辦	理	其
舊	一	口	貨	物	由	中	國	商	人	轉	販	內
例	併	地	者	經	過	各	關	均	照	舊	例	納
歸	歸	不	得	另	有	加	增					
廣	中	合	衆	國	商	船	停	泊	口	內	不	准
州	國	相	剝	貨	倘	有	必	須	剝	過	別	船
官	入	由	該	商	呈	報	領	事	官	報	明	海
設	官	委	員	查	驗	明	確	方	准	剝	運	倘
洋	其	稟	明	候	驗	輒	行	剝	運	者	卽	將
		剝	運	之	貨	一	併	歸	中	國	入	官
		各	國	通	商	舊	例	歸	廣	州	官	設

return the ship's papers, so that she may depart on her voyage. The duties shall be paid to the shroffs authorized by the Chinese government to receive the same in its behalf. Duties payable by merchants of the United States shall be received either in sycee silver or in foreign money, at the rate of exchange as ascertained by the regulations now in force. And imported goods, on their resale or transit in any part of the empire shall be subject to the imposition of no higher duty than they are accustomed to pay at the date of this Treaty.

ART. XIV. No goods on board any merchant vessel of the United States in port, are to be transhipped to another vessel, unless there be particular occasion therefor, in which case the occasion shall be certified by the consul to the superintendent of customs, who may appoint officers to examine into facts, and permit the transhipment. And if any goods be transhipped without such application, inquiry and permit, they shall be subject to be forfeited to the Chinese government.

ART. XV. The former limitation of the trade of foreign nations to

行經理現經議定將洋行名目
 裁撤所有合眾國民人販貨進
 口出口均准其自與中國商民
 任便交易不加限制以杜包攬
 把特之弊
 中國商人遇有拖欠合眾國人
 債項或誑騙財物聽合眾國人
 自向討取不能官為保償若控
 告到官中國地方官接到領事
 官照會即應秉公查明催還
 欠倘欠債之人實已身亡產絕
 誑騙之犯實已逃匿無踪合眾
 國人不得執洋行代賠之舊例
 呈請着賠若合眾國人有拖欠

certain persons appointed at Canton by the government, and commonly called hong merchants, having been abolished, citizens of the United States, engaged in the purchase or sale of goods of import or export, are permitted to trade with any and all subjects of China without distinction, they shall not be subject to any new limitations nor impeded in their business by monopolies or other injurious restrictions.

ART. XVI. The Chinese government will not hold itself responsible for any debts which may happen to be due from subjects of China to citizens of the United States, or for frauds committed by them; but citizens of the United States may seek redress in law; and on suitable representation being made to the Chinese local authorities through the consul, they will cause due examination in the premises, and take all proper steps to compel satisfaction. But in case the debtor be dead or without property, or have absconded the creditor cannot be indemnified according to the old system of the cohong so called. And if citizens of the United States be indebted to subjects of

誣騙華商之事仿照此例辦理
 領事官亦不保償
 合眾國民人在五港口貿易或
 久居或暫住均准其租賃民房
 或租地自行建樓並設立醫館
 禮拜堂及殯葬之處必須由中
 國地方官會同領事等官體察
 民情擇定地基聽合眾國人與
 內民公平議定租息內民不得
 擅價措勒遠人勿許強租硬占
 務須各出情願以昭公允倘墳
 墓或被中國人毀掘中國地
 方官嚴拿照例治罪其合眾國
 人泊船寄居處所商民水手人

China, the latter may seek redress in the same way through the consul, but without any responsibility for the debt on the part of the United States.

ART. XVII. Citizens of the United States residing or sojourning at any of the ports open to foreign commerce shall enjoy all proper accommodation in obtaining houses and places of business or in hiring sites from the inhabitants on which to construct houses and places of business and also hospitals, churches and cemeteries. The local authorities of the two governments shall select in concert the sites for the foregoing objects, having due regard to the feelings of the people in the location thereof; and parties interested will fix the rent by mutual agreement, the proprietors on the one hand, not demanding any exorbitant price, nor the merchants on the other unreasonably insisting on particular spots, but each conducting with justice and moderation. And any desecration of said cemeteries by subjects of China shall be severely punished according to law. At the places of anchorage of the United States, the citizens of the United States, merchants, seamen or others sojourning there, may pass and repass in the immediate neighborhood, but they shall

一	一	等	止	准	在	近	地	行	走	不	准	遠	赴	赴
貿	嗣	其	不	何	辦	士	准	彼	議	方	市	內	等	
易	後	採	得	等	文	民	合	此	定	官	鎮	地		
與	合	買	稍	樣	墨	人	衆	相	界	各	私	鄉		
中	衆	中	有	人	事	等	國	安	址	就	行	村		
國	國	國	阻	中	件	教	官		不	民	貿	任		
民	民	各	撓	國	不	習	民		許	情	易	意		
人	人	項	陷	地	論	各	延		逾	地	應	閒		
互	在	書	害	方	所	方	請		越	勢	由	遊		
相	中	籍	等	官	延	語	中		以	與	五	尤		
友	國		情	民	請	音	國		期	領	港	不		
愛	安		并	等	者	並	各		永	事	口	得		
地	分		准	均	係	幫	方		久	官	地	赴		

not at their pleasure make excursions into the country among the villages at large, nor shall they repair to public marts for the purpose of disposing of goods unlawfully, and in fraud of the revenue. And in order to the preservation of the public peace, the local officers of government, at each of the five ports shall in concert with the consuls, define the limits beyond which it shall not be lawful for citizens of the United States to go.

ART. XVIII. It shall be lawful for the officers or citizens of the United States to employ scholars and people of any port of China without distinction of persons to teach any of the languages of the empire, and to assist in literary labors; and the persons so employed shall not for that cause be subject to any injury on the part either of the government or of individuals, and it shall in like manner be lawful for citizens of the United States to purchase all manner of books in China.

ART. XIX. All citizens of the United States in China peaceably attending to their affairs being placed on a common footing of amity and good will with sub-

方官自必時加保護令其身家
 全安並查禁匪徒不得欺凌騷
 擾倘有內地不法匪徒逞兇放
 火焚燒洋樓掠奪財物領事官
 速卽報明地方官派撥兵役彈
 壓查拏並將焚搶匪徒按例嚴
 辦
 合眾國民人運貨進口既經納
 清稅餉倘有欲將已卸之貨運
 往別口售賣者稟明領事官轉
 報海關檢查貨稅底簿相符委
 員驗明實係原包原貨並無拆
 動抽換情弊卽將某貨若干擔
 已完稅若干之處填入牌照發

jects of China, shall receive and enjoy for themselves, and every thing apper-
 taining to them, the special protection of the local authorities of government,
 who shall defend them from all insult or injury of any sort on the part of the
 Chinese. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, in-
 cendiaries or other violent and lawless persons, the local officers on requisition
 of the consul will immediately dispatch a military force to disperse the riot-
 ers, and will apprehend the guilty individuals and punish them to the utmost
 rigor of the law.

ART. XX. Citizens of the United States who may have imported mer-
 chandise into any of the free ports of China, and paid the duty thereon, if they
 desire to re-export the same in part or in whole to any other of the said ports,
 shall be entitled to make application through their consul, to the superintend-
 ent of customs, who, in order to prevent fraud, on the revenue, shall cause
 examination to be made by suitable officers to see that the duties paid on such
 goods as are entered on the custom-house books, correspond with the repre-
 sentation made, and that the goods remain with their original marks unchang-
 ed, and shall then make a memorandum in the port clearance of the goods and
 the amount of duties paid on the same and deliver the same to the merchant;

一	處	得	罪	事	中	人	有	一	罰	有	准	查	該
	港	各	但	等	國	由	爭		貨	影	開	照	商
	口	存	須	官	例	中	鬪		入	射	倉	俟	收
	聽	偏	兩	捉	治	國	詞		官	夾	出	該	執
	其	護	得	拿	罪	地	訟			帶	售	船	一
	船	致	其	審	合	方	交			情	免	進	面
	隻	啟	平	訊	衆	官	涉			事	其	口	行
	往	爭	秉	照	國	捉	事			經	重	查	文
	來	端	公	本	民	拿	件			海	納	驗	別
	貿	和	斷	國	人	審	中			關	稅	符	口
	易	好	結	例	由	訊	國			查	餉	合	海
	倘	五	不	治	領	照	民			出	若	卽	關

and shall also certify the facts to the officers of customs of the other ports; all which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, and every thing being found on examination there to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk and land the said goods, without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if on such examination, the superintendent of customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese government.

ART. XXI. Subjects of China who may be guilty of any criminal act towards citizens of the United States shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the laws of China. And citizens of the United States who may commit any crime in China, shall be subject to be tried and punished only by the consul or other public functionary of the United States thereto authorized according to the laws of the United States. And in order to the prevention of all controversy and disaffection, justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

ART. XXII. Relations of peace and amity between the United States and China being established by this treaty, and the vessels of the United States being admitted to trade, freely to and from the five ports of China open to fo-

一
 日 後 另 有 別 國 與 中 國 不 和 中
 國 止 應 禁 阻 不 和 之 國 不 准 來
 五 口 交 易 其 合 眾 國 人 自 往 別
 國 貿 易 或 販 運 其 國 之 貨 物 前
 來 五 口 中 國 應 認 明 合 眾 國 旗
 號 便 准 入 港 惟 合 眾 國 商 船 不
 得 私 帶 別 國 一 兵 進 口 及 聽 受
 別 國 商 人 賄 囑 換 給 旗 號 代 為
 運 貨 入 口 貿 易 倘 有 犯 此 禁 令
 聽 中 國 查 出 拏 辦
 每 屆 中 國 年 終 分 駐 五 港 口 各
 領 事 官 應 將 合 眾 國 一 年 出 入
 口 船 隻 貨 物 數 目 及 估 定 價 值
 詳 細 開 報 各 本 省 總 督 轉 咨

reign commerce, it is further agreed, that in case at any time hereafter China should be at war with any foreign nation whatever, and should for that cause exclude such nation from entering her ports, still the vessels of the United States shall not the less continue to pursue their commerce in freedom and security, and to transport goods to and from the ports of the belligerent ports, full respect being paid to the neutrality of the flag of the United States: provided that the said flag shall not protect vessels engaged in the transportation of officers or soldiers in the enemy's service, nor shall said flag be fraudulently used to enable the enemy's ships with their cargoes to enter the ports of China: but all such vessels so offending shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese government.

ART. XXIII. The consuls of the United States at each of the five ports open to foreign trade, shall make annually to the respective governors-general thereof, a detailed report of the number of vessels belonging to the United States which have entered and left said ports during the year, and of the amount and value of goods imported or exported in said vessels, for transmission to and inspection of the Board of Revenue.

一	因	合	明	和	與	領	句	訴	商	者	查	地	一	戶
合	財	眾	公	平	合	事	明	先	民	即	明	方	合	部
眾	產	議	議	調	眾	等	順	稟	因	為	稟	官	眾	以
民	涉	察	察	處	國	官	事	明	有	轉	內	辨	國	憑
人	訟	奪	奪	者	人	查	在	地	要	行	字	訴	民	查
在	由			即	因	辦	情	方	事	地	句	先	人	驗
中	本			須	事	倘	理	官	向	方	明	稟	因	
國	國			兩	相	遇	者	查	領	官	順	明	有	
領	領			國	爭	有	即	明	事	查	事	領	要	
事	事			官	不	中	為	稟	等	辦	在	事	事	
等	官			員	能	國	轉	內	官	中	情	等	向	
官	自			查	以	人	行	字	辦	國	理	官	中	

ART. XXIV. If citizens of the United States have special occasion to address any communication to the Chinese local officers of government, they shall submit the same to their consul or other officer to determine if the language be proper and respectful, and the matter just and right, in which event, he shall transmit the same to the appropriate authorities for their consideration and action in the premises. In like manner, if subjects of China have special occasion to address the consul of the United States, they shall submit the communication to local authorities of their own government, to determine if the language be respectful and proper, and the matter just and right: in which case the said authorities will transmit the same to the consul or other officer for his consideration and action in the premises. And if controversies arise between citizens of the United States and subjects of China, which cannot be amicably settled otherwise, the same shall be examined and decided conformably to justice and equity by the public officers of the two nations acting in conjunction.

ART. XXV. All questions in regard to rights whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China shall be subject

一
 訊明辦理若合眾國民人在中
 國與別國貿易之人因事爭論
 者應聽兩造查照各本國所立
 條約辦理中國官員均不得過
 問合眾國貿易船隻進中國五港
 口灣泊仍歸各領事等官督同
 船主人等經管中國無從統轄
 倘遇有外洋別國凌害合眾國
 貿易民人中國不能代為報復
 若合眾國商船在中國所轄內
 洋被盜搶劫者中國地方文武
 官一經聞報即須嚴拿盜賊
 例治罪起獲原贓無論多少均

to the jurisdiction and regulated by the authorities of their own government. And all controversies occurring in China between citizens of the United States and the subjects of any other government shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such governments respectively without interference on the part of China.

ART. XXVI. Merchant vessels of the United States being in the waters of the five ports of China open to foreign commerce, will be under the jurisdiction of the officers of their own government, who with the masters and owners thereof will manage the same without control on the part of China. For injuries done to the citizens or the commerce of the United States by any foreign power, the Chinese government will not hold itself bound to make reparation. But if the merchant vessels of the United States while within the waters over which the Chinese government exercises jurisdiction, be plundered by robbers or pirates, then the Chinese local authorities civil and military, on receiving information thereof will arrest the said robbers or pirates, and punish them according to law, and will cause all the property which can be recovered, to be placed in the hands of the nearest consul, or

一

交近地領事等官全付本人收
 回但中國地廣人稠萬一正盜
 不能緝獲或有盜無贓及起贓
 不全中國地方官例有處分不
 能賠還贓物
 合眾國貿易船隻若在中國洋
 面遭風觸礁擱淺遇盜致有損
 壞沿海地方官查知即應設法
 拯救着加撫卹俾得駛至本港
 口修整一切探買米糧汲取淡
 水均不得稍為禁阻如該商船
 在外洋損壞漂至中國沿海地
 方者經官查明亦應一體撫卹
 妥為辦理

other officer of the United States to be by him restored to the true owner. But if by reason of the extent of territory and numerous population of China, it shall in any case happen that the robbers cannot be apprehended, and the property only in part recovered, then the law will take its course in regard to the local authorities, but the Chinese government will not make indemnity for the goods lost.

ART. XXVII. If any vessel of the United States shall be wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, and be subjected to plunder or other damage the proper officers of government, on receiving information of the fact, will immediately adopt measures for their relief and security, and the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and be enabled to repair at once to the most convenient of the five ports and enjoy all facilities for obtaining supplies of provisions and water. And if a vessel shall be forced in whatever way to take refuge in any port other than one of the five ports, then in like manner the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and the means of safety and security.

東	等	有	領	匿	逃	等	中	本	一	聽	強	中	一
倘	均	庇	重	者	至	官	國	分	合	其	取	國	合
兩	歸	匪	等	中	合	治	地	離	眾	安	威	五	眾
國	領	至	官	國	眾	罪	方	船	國	生	協	港	民
人	事	合	捉	地	國	若	官	逃	民	貿	如	口	人
有	等	眾	拿	方	人	有	即	走	間	易	封	者	貿
倚	官	國	送	官	寓	中	派	至	有	免	船	地	易
強	隨	商	回	查	館	國	役	內	在	致	公	方	船
滋	時	民	均	出	及	犯	拿	地	船	苦	用	官	隻
事	稽	水	不	即	商	法	送	避	上	累	等	均	財
輕	查	手	得	行	船	民	領	匿	不		事	不	物
用	約	人	稍	文	潛	人	事	者	安		應	得	在

ART. XXVIII. Citizens of the United States, their vessels and property shall not be subject to any embargo; nor shall they be seized or forcibly detained for any pretence of the public service, but they shall be suffered to prosecute their commerce in quiet, and without molestation or embarrassment.

ART. XXIX. The local authorities of the Chinese government will cause to be apprehended all mutineers or deserters from on board the vessels of the United States in China, and will deliver them up to the consuls or other officers for punishment. And if criminals, subjects of China, take refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of citizens of the United States, they shall not be harbored or concealed, but shall be delivered up to justice, on due requisition by the Chinese local officers, addressed to those of the United States. The merchants, seamen and other citizens of the United States shall be under the superintendence of the appropriate officers of their government. If individuals of either nation commit acts of violence and disorder, use arms

欽	差	之	大	臣	將	原	書	代	一	嗣	後	合	衆	國	如	有	兵	船	巡	查	貿
不	合	損	項	船	行	該	水	易	一	嗣	後	合	衆	國	如	有	兵	船	巡	查	貿
開	衆	壞	中	如	之	處	師	至	嗣	後	合	衆	國	如	有	兵	船	巡	查	貿	之
關	國	亦	國	有	禮	港	提	中	嗣	後	合	衆	國	如	有	兵	船	巡	查	貿	大
之	民	准	均	採	相	口	督	國	嗣	後	合	衆	國	如	有	兵	船	巡	查	貿	或
港	人	修	不	買	待	之	及	各	嗣	後	合	衆	國	如	有	兵	船	巡	查	貿	兩
口	凡	補	得	食	以	文	水	港	嗣	後	合	衆	國	如	有	兵	船	巡	查	貿	浙
私	有	禁	禁	物	示	武	師	口	嗣	後	合	衆	國	如	有	兵	船	巡	查	貿	兩
行	擅	阻	阻	汲	和	大	大	者	嗣	後	合	衆	國	如	有	兵	船	巡	查	貿	江
貿	自	如	或	取	好	憲	員	其	嗣	後	合	衆	國	如	有	兵	船	巡	查	貿	總
易	向	或	兵	淡	之	均	與	兵	嗣	後	合	衆	國	如	有	兵	船	巡	查	貿	督
及	別	兵	船	水	誼	以	中	船	嗣	後	合	衆	國	如	有	兵	船	巡	查	貿	大
走	處	等	該	等	該	平	國	之	嗣	後	合	衆	國	如	有	兵	船	巡	查	貿	

commissioner charged with the superintendence of the concerns of foreign nations with China, or through the governor-general of the Liáng Kwáng, that of Min and Cheh, or that of the Liáng Kiang.

ART. XXXII. Whenever ships of war of the United States, in cruising for the protection of the commerce of their country, shall arrive at any of the ports of China, the commanders of said ships, and the superior local authorities of government shall hold intercourse together in terms of equality and courtesy in token of the friendly relations of their respective nations. And the said ships of war shall enjoy all suitable facilities on the part of the Chinese government in the purchase of provisions, procuring water and making repairs if occasion requires.

ART. XXXIII. Citizens of the United States who shall attempt to trade clandestinely with such of the ports of China as are not open to foreign commerce, or who shall trade in opium or any other contraband article of mer-

批 准 後	衆 國 中 各 國 均 不 得 遣 員 到 來	既 經	後 兩 國 派 員 公 平 酌 辦 又 和 約	無 稍 有 變 通 之 虛 應 俟 十 二 年	一 所 有 貿 易 及 海 面 各 款 恐 不	不 得 輕 有 更 改 至 各 口 情 形 不	一 和 約 一 經 議 定 兩 國 各 宜 遵 守	合 衆 國 自 應 設 法 禁 止	冒 合 衆 國 旗 號 做 不 法 貿 易 者	均 不 得 稍 有 袒 護 若 別 國 船 隻	官 自 行 辦 理 治 罪 合 衆 國 官 民	禁 貨 物 至 中 國 者 聽 中 國 地 方	私 漏 稅 或 攜 帶 鴉 片 及 別 項 違
-------------	--	--------	--	--	--	--	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

chandise, shall be subject to be dealt with by the Chinese government, without being entitled to any countenance or protection from that of the United States; and the United States will take measures to prevent their flag from being abused by the subjects of other nations as a cover for the violation of the laws of the empire.

ART. XXXIV. When the present convention shall have been definitively concluded it shall be obligatory on both powers, and its provisions shall not be altered without grave cause; but, inasmuch as the circumstances of the several ports of China open to foreign commerce are different, experience may shew that inconsiderable modifications are requisite in those parts which relate to commerce and navigation; in which case the two government will at the expiration of twelve years from the date of the said convention treat

欽 差 大 臣 太 子 少 保 兩 廣 總 督 部 堂	大 清 國	君 上 批 准 之 條 約 互 換 若 能 早 互 換	以 十 八 個 月 即 將 兩 國	長 公 會 大 臣 議 定 允 肯 批 准 限	大 伯 理 璽 天 德 既 得 各 國 選 舉 國 會	大 皇 帝 批 准	大 清	各 款 條 約 應 俟 各 大 臣 奏 明	以 上 關 涉 太 平 和 好 貿 易 海 面	另 有 異 議
--	-------------	--	---	--	--	-----------------------	--------	---	--	------------------

amicably concerning the same, by the means of suitable persons appointed to conduct such negotiation. And when ratified, this treaty shall be faithfully observed in all its parts by the United States and China, and by every citizen and subject of each. And no individual state of the United States can appoint or send a minister to China to call in question the provisions of the same.

The present treaty of peace, amity and commerce shall be ratified and approved by the president of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by the august sovereign of the Tá Tsing Empire, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner if possible.

外國事務宗室耆

大合眾國

欽差全權大臣駐中華顧聖鈐蓋
關防印信書名畫押以昭信據
須至和約者

道光二十四年五月十八日
即我主耶穌基理師督降生後紀
年之一千八百四十四年七月
初三日在望夏鈐蓋關防

In faith whereof we the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of the Tá Tsing Empire as aforesaid have signed and sealed these presents. Done at Wánghüá this third day of July in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and of Táu-kwáng the twenty fourth year, fifth month and eighteenth day.

ARR. III. *An excursion to the city of SÚchau, made in the autumn of 1845 by Isidore Hedde commercial delogate, attached to the French Legation.* Communicated for the Repository.

[Besides the subjoined, kindly communicated for our pages, we have been able to learn some other particulars regarding Mr. Hedde's visit. We understand that he visited the dyeing houses, where he inspected the processes of forming some of their choicest colors, and the substances from which they are obtained,— among others the 紅花, *hung hwa*, *Hibicus rosa sinensis*, which comes, we are told, from the province of Sz'chuen. It is noticed in Medhurst's dictionary as a 'wild saffron;' perhaps the plant referred to may be the 江南菊花, *Kiángnán kuh hwa*, the *Chrysanthemum*, or China aster. Our best thanks are offered to the friend who has so obligingly furnished us with these notices, and we hope Mr. Hedde will not fail to give the world a full account of all he saw while in the "terrestrial paradise."]

SÚCHAU is situated in lat. 31° 23' 25" N.; long, 4° 0' 25" E. of Peking. It has been compared by the French missionaries to Venice, with this difference, that SÚchau is two days distant from the sea, being accessible only by small inland water, communications. It is the second city of the province of Kíángsú, and residence of a governor who acts by himself, subordinate only to the governor resident at Nánking. Its situation in the midst of large channels of water is beautiful; the country all around is very pleasant; its climate is delightful, and it is said by many to be the most populous city of the empire. From Shánghái the way to it is through a continual range of villages and cities. Not an inch of ground is left uncultivated, and crops succeed each other the year round.

The adjacent country is flat, and except some few hills of a blue lime-stone, the soil is of a rich alluvial character. Cotton, silk, rice, wheat, rye barley and vegetables, are common productions. The intercommunication is carried on by means of rivers, canals and ponds surrounded by the most flourishing vegetation. There may be seen the large mulberry with notched leaf, the red leaved tallow tree, the long black bamboo and green willow intermingled with the large lobated leaf, of the paper tree, the dark green tall cypress, the pine, and the wide spreading banian tree. At short intervals may be seen, for purposes of irrigation, machines moved by men or buffaloes; granite sluices are also sometimes observed constructed for the same purpose. All the channels are full of small boats, lighters, junks, &c., coming up and down, some of them full of fruits and flowers and various other products.

Súcchau is like Hángchau not only a town of large commerce and great silk manufactures, but a place of diversion and pleasure. "Above," say the Chinese, "is paradise, below are Sú and Háng." They add, "To be happy on earth, one must be born in Súcchau, live in Canton, and die in Liáu-chau."* In fact, Súcchau has a high reputation throughout China, for the magnificence of its ancient and new marble buildings, the elegance of its tombs, the multitude of its granite bridges and artificial canals, the picturesque scenery of its waters, streets, gardens and quays, the politeness of its inhabitants, and especially for the beauty of the female sex.

It is said that the city contains a "million of inhabitants," and that there are other millions in its vicinity. Indeed there are several towns included in one, comprising what is called Súcchau. First the city proper, inclosed with high walls which are about ten miles in circumference. Second, the suburbs, which are four distinct towns, especially one in the west part, which is about ten miles in length and nearly the same in breadth, and is separated from the city proper by the great imperial canal. Third, the population residing on the water, which is very numerous.

This interesting city has never yet been fully described. Several missionaries have visited it, but have said little about it. Lord Macartney passed through it, but only gave a few notices of its elegant bridges, the culture and manufacture of silk, the manners and costume of the people. Many, and among them the courageous Mr. Fortune, have attempted to enter the city, but without success. Mr. Isidore Hedde, an attaché of the French mission, who has been sent out to make researches regarding mulberries, silkworms and the manufacture of silks, has been more fortunate. He went to Súcchau in a Chinese dress and traversed the city and suburbs in various directions without being recognised or troubled. He visited several monuments, the mint where Sycee is stamped, the great hall for examination of the literati, a cloister where young girls are educated in reading, singing and dressing, for the pleasure of the higher classes, and two large establishments for the weaving of imperial cloths. Having entered by the eastern gate, he passed out through the famous western gate, and visited there the most interesting part of Súcchau, the focus of Chinese industry. Here are innumerable fabrics of iron, ivory, gold, silver, wood, bone,

* Those born in Súcchau are remarkable for personal beauty; those who live in Canton enjoy the richest luxuries of life; and those who die in Liáu-chau (Kiángsí) easily obtain superior coffins, from the excellent forest-trees which are there abundant.

horn, glass, earth, paper, *ma* cotton and silk. He saw here silk looms of all descriptions, in cloth, ribbons, tapestry, and embroidery, some even in boats. He saw a singularly woven figured silk, peculiar to Súcáu, which is called *k'eh sz'* 刻絲, in forming which, are the several processes of weaving, painting, embroidery and sewing, exhibiting figures of men, flowers, gardens, &c.

Some Englishmen have surnamed Súcáu the London of eastern China, but on account of its industry in the silk manufacture, it would better be named by Frenchmen, the Lyons of China.

Mr. Hedde proceeded till he came to the *Tiger Nose hill* and ascended the pagoda, whence he had a general view of the town, the fortifications, the great imperial canal, the rivers, streams and pools which intersect the city, the numerous temples and government offices, the innumerable streets, the intermingled terraces and parterres, and the confused blending of fields and gardens. At the foot of the hill are the most beautiful shops of every description.

From Súcáu Mr. Hedde passed along the imperial canal, saw elegant boats conducted by young girls richly dressed and having their heads decked with gold and flowers. He often met large junks loaded with the imperial revenues. He passed through the Wúkiáng district, one of the richest in silk, bordering on the famous silk department of Kíashing and the greatly celebrated Húchau. He saw the fields of mulberry trees, observed the mode of cultivation and made inquiries respecting the seeding, planting and grafting of those interesting trees. He stopped at different establishments, remarked the ingenious apparatus for avoiding double cocoons, the simple process for reeling the fine white silk named *ts'ih lí*, 七里, and the seven cocoon thread, well known all over the world. He noticed the difference between it and the coarse kind *tá tsán*, 大蠶, large worm silk, and especially the imperfectly known kind *yuen huá*, 園花, or the garden flower silk.

Mr. Hedde has brought silk worm seeds, mulberry tree, *ma* plants,* drawings and pictures, apparatus and looms, from his laborious though short excursion, and will make them known in his own country. He intends, if permitted, to publish a full account of his different excursions in Shuntí, a Canton silk district, in Chángchau a department of Fukien, noted for its silk manufactures, and in other

* *Má* 麻, improperly named grasscloth, is a web of fibres of *Urtica nivea*, different from the Canton *má*, which is usually made of the *Cannabis sativa*, and from the Trientsin *ma*, which is, according to Dr. Abel, the *Sida tibia folia*.

regions, and to give translations of different Chinese works on mulberry trees, the rearing of silkworms and the weaving of silk. He will make known the generous concurrence he met with, especially from the Italian and American missionaries, in his various enterprises, where religion and industry seem to have joined for mutual aid, here amongst the assemblies of native Christians, there in the official residence; every where amongst the crowded, noisy and talkative people of China. Mr. Hedde's relation will be of course very interesting to every foreigner and a sure guide to future travelers.

L. B. O.

ART. IV. *A communication from the imperial commissioner Kíying, addressed to Mr. Forbes, the U. S. A. consul, giving full toleration to the religion of the Lord of heaven, or Christianity as made known by the missionaries of the Roman catholic church.*

THE accompanying Chinese document, it will be seen, has been elicited by the French minister, H. E. Lagrené,—to whom belongs the honor of securing for Christianity the late act of toleration. In China Christianity has never been prohibited under any other form than that in which it has been taught by the missionaries of the Roman Catholic church, who have designated it *Tien Chú Kiáu*, "the Religion of heaven's Lord." The French minister has acted a noble and generous part. We wish, however, and many others will wish, that he had been more explicit, and in addition to the phrase "Religion of heaven's Lord," designated Christianity, as all protestant Christians in China will do, 耶穌教 *Yésú Kiáu*, the "Religion of Jesus." Kíying in soliciting an expression of the imperial will, and the emperor in granting this act of toleration, have both, we doubt not, wished to place all nations and all religions on a perfect equality; and this too we are sure the French minister both wished and intended. It will be seen, however, by a careful perusal of the paper given on page 196, and the two subsequent documents, (one in our last on page 532 and the one which follows,) that the act of toleration is, after all, restricted to what is designated the *Tien Chú Kiáu*. With this many will be dissatisfied. We shall be glad to learn the opinions of any of our readers on this subject.

KIXING of the imperial house, governor-general of Kwángtung and Kwángsí, a director of the Board of War, a vice high chancellor vice guardian of the heir apparent, minister and commissioner extraordinary of the Tá Tsing Empire, makes this communication.

A dispatch has been received from the French commissioner Lagrené, in which the following appears: "Formerly, in requesting that a memorial might be laid before the throne for removing the prohibitions against the religion of the Lord of heaven, it was my original design that all persons, professing this religion and acting well should alike share the imperial favor, and that the great western nations should all as one be held blameless in the practice thereof. The religious customs referred to, on a previous occasion, were those of my own nation; yet if persons of other nations did not entirely conform to these, still there was to be no distinction, no obstruction,—thus showing great magnanimity."

Now I find that, in the first place, when the regulations for free trade were agreed upon, there was an article allowing the erection of churches at the five ports. This same privilege was to extend to all nations; there were to be no distinctions.

Subsequently the commissioner Lagrené requested that the Chinese, who acting well practiced this religion, should equally be held blameless. Accordingly I made a representation of the case to the throne, by memorial, and received the imperial consent thereto.

After this, however, local magistrates having made improper seizures, taking and destroying crosses, pictures, and images, further deliberations were held, and it was agreed that these [crosses, &c.,] might be revered. Originally I did not know that there were, among the nations, these differences in their religious practices.

Now with regard to the religion of the Lord of heaven—no matter whether the crosses, pictures, and images be revered or be not revered, all, who acting well, practice it, ought to be held blameless.

All the great western nations being placed on an equal footing, only let them acting well practice their religion, and China will in no way prohibit or impede their so doing. Whether their customs be alike or unlike, certainly it is right that there should be no distinction and no obstruction.

As it behoves me, I make this communication. On its reaching the said consul, he will easily comprehend it.

The foregoing communication is addressed to Mr. Forbes, consul of the United States of America. [Canton,] December 22d, 1845.

大清欽差大臣太子少保協辦大學士兵部尚書兩廣總督部堂宗室耆爲
札行事現接佛喇西 拉公使來文內開昔請奏弛禁天主教原想凡有
奉教爲善之人皆沾

帝澤泰西各國皆如一體得邀習教免罪之恩惟前所開之規矩乃本國習教
之規矩其有別國人不全如此者亦勿分拒以示廣大等因查前此酌定
通商章程卽有准在五港口設立禮拜堂之條業經通行各國一例照辦
本無區別迨經 拉公使請將中國習教爲善之人概行免罪復經本大
臣據情入

奏奉

硃批依議嗣因地方官誤行查拏有將十字架圖像銷燬之事遂復議定准其
供奉本大臣於各國習教規矩有無分別本不知曉今天主教無論供奉
十字架圖像與不供奉十字架圖像凡習教爲善者皆應免罪泰西各國
事同一體但係習教爲善中國概不禁阻至規短之或異或同斷無分拒
之理合就札行札至該領事卽便知照須至札者

右札合衆國福領事准此

道光二十五年十一月二十二日

ART. V. *Journal of Occurrences: U. S. A. Squadron, commodore Biddle; exchange of treaties; stipulations of the Nanking treaty not completed; reference to Peking; French mission; Commissioner Lin; Mr. Fortune; Castle Huntley; a junk run down; Horsburgh light-house; health of Hongkong; close of the year.*

COMMODORE James Biddle arrived with his suite in Canton on Saturday the 28th instant, having left the Columbus at anchor below Chuenpi. He was the bearer of the ratified copy of the Treaty of Wanghia, having been charged with it by the hon. Mr. Everett, who by ill health was compelled to return after having reached South America. The commodore, will act as commissioner in place of Mr. Everett, till he can learn the pleasure of his government. The Vincennes is daily expected.

List of the officers in the U. S. S. Columbus. James Biddle, commodore; Thomas W. Wyman, captain; Thomas O. Selfridge, commander; Stephen Johnston, Percival Drayton, Henry French, and James H. Strong, lieutenants; Madison Rush, acting master; Benajah Ticknor, fleet surgeon; C. F. B. Guillou, passed assistant surgeon; D. L. Bryan, and J. D. Wall, assistant surgeons; Rev. J. W. Newton, chaplain; Edward T. Dunn, purser; H. B. Tyler, captain of marines; N. S. Waldron, first lieutenant of marines; John C. Cash, second lieutenant of marines; E. St. Clair Clarke, commodore's sec.; Mordecai Yarnell, professor of mathematics; J. M. Wainwright, D. M. Fairfax, and A. J. Drake, passed midshipmen; William D. Whiting, Geo. M. Dibble, N. H. Van Zandt, Stephen B. Luce, Gustavus Harrison, H. A. Colborne, E. W. Henry, E. A. Selden, J. B. Stewart, D. A. McDerrot, Byrd W. Stevenson, Jonathan Young, Charles K. Graham, and W. W. Low, midshipmen; Robert Harris, captain's clerk; J. L. Keffler, commander's clerk; William H. Needles, purser's clerk; V. R. Hall, boatswain; — Rodman, sail-maker; Jonas Dibble, carpenter.

To-day, Wednesday, December 31st, ratified copies of the Treaty concluded at Wanghia, July 3d, 1844, by their excellencies Caleb Cushing and Kiyng, were exchanged at Pwantang, Püntong, a country seat of Pwan Sz'shing. The exchange took place at 3 o'clock P. M. There were present on the part of the Chinese, their excellencies Kiyng, Hwang Ngantung, Chau Changling and Pwan Sz'shing—the same persons who took part in negotiating the treaty—with Liu Tsin, the chief, prefect or mayor of the city of Canton, and a large a retinue of inferior officers; on the part of the U. S. A. were present, commodore Biddle, officers from the Columbus, the U. S. A. consul P. S. Forbes esq., the Rev. Drs. Parker and Bridgman—the former being secretary and Chinese interpreter to the Legation—with several other gentlemen residents at Canton. After the parties had passed the compliments usual when meeting on such occasions, the two copies of the treaty which had been ratified—one by the emperor at Peking and the other at Washington by the president and the senate—were brought forward, and the Chinese carefully compared one with the other, and being found to agree, they were exchanged in due form, commodore Biddle, acting commissioner, presenting

that from Washington to Kíying, who in his turn delivered that from Peking, the whole party standing. Four copies of a certificate of the exchange, previously prepared in Chinese and English, were then signed and sealed by the commissioners, and two retained by the one, and two by the other. This closed the business of the day.

Kíying, who for some days past had been suffering from ill health, now requested Dr. Parker, who had prescribed for his excellency several days previously, to examine his pulse and his lungs, the latter was done by the stethoscope. His excellency was evidently far from being well; but as on all former occasions, when we have seen him, his bearing was remarkably dignified and easy. Of the two, it is not easy to say which is the ablest and most accomplished, Kíying or Hwáng. Neither would suffer by comparison with the highest statesmen that can be found in any of the western courts or cabinets.

At about 5 o'clock the party sat down to dinner—one of those rich entertainments that have been so often described by visitors. It was in good style, every way well suited to the occasion.

The stipulations of the treaty of Nanking, it is now evident, will not be fulfilled—in two particulars at least: the last installment, \$2,000,000, will not be paid on the 31st of December 1845, and consequently Chusan will not (for the present) be given back to the Chinese. How long matters will remain in this state, time will show.

Reference to Peking, we hear, has recently been made by Kíying, and, we suppose, with special reference to these matters, and the non-opening of the gates of Canton. It is said that large numbers of gentry were recently assembled in Canton, and the question of opening the gates discussed by them, then in communication with the imperial commissiour; and that all arguments and all remonstrances notwithstanding, they would not consent to having the gates opened, but on the contrary declared they would allow the populace to maltreat *any and all foreigners* who might presume to enter the provincial city. We pray that there may be no rash acts committed by either party, and that every cause of war may be early and carefully avoided. If need be, let embassies go to Peking, and ministers plenipotentiary reside there, for the preservation of perpetual peace.

The French mission, having secured the objects for which it came to China, is about to return to France. It is said that his excellency M. T. Lagrené and lady will proceed by the way of India and Egypt. Rear-admiral Cécille remains in China.

Commissioner Lin, it will be seen, by the following extract, is still alive, and ere this probably on his way to Peking, from his place of banishment in Hi.

十一月初一日史部公文到省奉上諭前任兩廣總督大人林則徐因開墾地方有效着以四品京堂起用欽此。

From a recent number of the Hongkong Register we make the following extract. We should like to see many persons like Mr Fortune in China. They have here a rich field for research.

“*Botanists and Lovers* of natural history, both here and at home will be happy to hear that our enterprising countryman Robert Fortune, esq., has completed his researches in China, and that he has been eminently successful. We believe that during the last two years and a half he has sent to the Horticultural Society of London about seventy glazed cases full of living plants, besides a large collection of dried specimens both of plants and animals. The north of China has been the most productive field as regards new and valuable plants; and Mr. Fortune hopes that many of them will be hardy enough to bear the rigour of our English winters out of doors. He has had the gratification, before leaving China, to learn that a good many of the cases have arrived safely and that comparatively few plants have perished on the long voyage. The Horticultural Society with their usual liberality are already distributing Mr. Fortune's first importations all over the country. He now takes home with him, in the *John Cooper*, 18 cases of live plants, and judging from some drawings taken from them when in flower they will form a most valuable acquisition to our Florists at home, more particularly in the species of Moutans, New Roses, and Azaleas.

“*Mr. Fortune* expresses much gratitude to his countrymen in China from whom he has experienced uniform kindness and encouragement in his pursuits. We are happy to inform his friends at a distance that, though his health was slightly shaken during this last summer, he leaves this in renewed vigour. We have no fear but that his reception at home will be most cordial, and that the Society in whose employment he has undergone so much labour and exposure will mark their approbation of his exertions. An account of his personal adventures and observations among the natives in districts which few if any Europeans have penetrated will be most interesting and we hope will soon be supplied to the world.”

The Castle Huntley was lost on the Paracels Oct. 27th; captain McIntyre with his officers and a part of the crew reached Hainán on the 29th; and, on the 12th instant, they arrived in Canton, having been well treated by the Chinese. The “*Pluto*” was dispatched from Hongkong on the 22d to look for the remainder of the crew.

A *Chinese junk* was run down by a foreign vessel, off Chuenpi, on the night of the 25th ult. So reports the *China Mail*, but does not give us the particulars nor even the name of the vessel!

Our attention has been called to the *Horsburgh Monument*, by a letter from Singapore of the 8th instant, just received. We shall return to this subject in a future number.

Hongkong, we are happy to hear, is now coming to be regarded as possessing a healthy climate. We rejoice at this, and wish all prosperity to the colony,

As the year 1845 closes, the prospects of China are on the whole fair. September 4th the emperor was pleased to issue a decree, remitting all debts due to government from the people, contracted on or before the 20th year of his reign. This was done in consequence of his mother's having reached her *seventieth* year, and such a gracious act it was well judged would “gladden the hearts of all people. Peace, so far as we know, reigns throughout all the dominions of his imperial majesty.





